

EXHIBIT “B”

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10 JASON FYK,

No. C 18-05159 JSW

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 FACEBOOK, INC.,

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
DISMISS**14 Defendant.

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16 Now before the Court is Defendant Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”)’s motion to dismiss.
17 Plaintiff, Jason Fyk, filed suit under diversity jurisdiction, for intentional interference with
18 prospective economic advantage, violation of California Business and Professions Code section
19 17200 *et seq.*, civil extortion, and fraud for Facebook’s devaluation of Plaintiff’s online pages.
20 Plaintiff had used Facebook’s free online platform to create a series of, among other amusing things,
21 pages dedicated to videos and pictures of people urinating. In enforcing its community standards,
22 Plaintiff alleges that Facebook blocked content posted by Plaintiff and removed content in order to
23 make room for its own sponsored advertisements. Plaintiff contends these actions by Facebook
24 destroyed or severely devalued his pages.

25 Facebook moves to dismiss on two bases. First, that the claims are barred by Section
26 230(c)(1) of the Communications Decency Act (“CDA”) which immunizes internet platforms like
27 Facebook for claims relating to moderation of third-party content on the platform such as
28 “reviewing, editing, and deciding whether to publish or to withdraw publication of third-party

1 content.” *Barnes v. Yahoo!*, 570 F.3d 1096, 1102 (9th Cir. 2009). Second, Facebook contends that
2 Plaintiff fails to state a cause of action for each of his individual claims.

3 ANALYSIS

4 Facebook invokes Section 230 of the CDA which “immunizes providers of interactive
5 computer services against liability arising from content created by third parties.” *Perkins v.*
6 *Linkedin Corp.*, 53 F. Supp. 3d 122, 124 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (internal citations omitted). Specifically,
7 Section 230(c)(1) provides that “[n]o provider or user of an interactive service shall be treated as the
8 publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.” 47
9 U.S.C. § 230(c)(1). Section 230(c)(1) “establish[es] broad federal immunity to any cause of action
10 that would make service providers liable for information originating with a third-party user of the
11 service.” *Perfect 10, Inc. v. CCBill LLC*, 481 F.3d 751, 767 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal citations
12 omitted). Immunity extends to activities of a service provider that involve its moderation of third-
13 party content, such as “reviewing, editing, and deciding whether to publish or to withdraw from
14 publication third-party content.” *Barnes*, 570 F.3d at 1102.

15 The immunity, “like other forms of immunity, is generally accorded effect at the first logical
16 point in the litigation process” because “immunity is an immunity from suit rather than a mere
17 defense to liability.” *Nemet Chevrolet, Ltd. v. ConsumerAffairs.com, Inc.*, 591 F.3d 250, 254 (9th
18 Cir. 2009); *see also Levitt v. Yelp! Inc.*, 2011 WL 5079526, at *8-9 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 26, 2011)
19 (holding that Section 230(c)(1) immunity protects service providers from lawsuits for their “exercise
20 of a publisher’s traditional editorial functions.”); *see also Fair Housing Council of San Fernando*
21 *Valley v. Roommates.com, LLC*, 521 F.3d 1157, 1162 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that Section 230
22 should be “interpreted to protect websites not merely from ultimate liability, but from having to fight
23 costly and protracted legal battles.”).

24 The CDA immunizes Facebook from suit if three conditions are met: (1) Facebook is a
25 “provider or user of an interactive computer service;” (2) the information for which Plaintiff seeks to
26 hold Facebook liable is “information provided by another information content provider;” and (3)
27 Plaintiff’s claim seeks to hold Facebook liable as the “publisher or speaker” of that information. *See*
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United States District Court
 For the Northern District of California

1 *Sikhs for Justice “SFJ”, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 144 F. Supp. 3d 1088, 1092-93 (2015) (citing 47
 2 U.S.C. § 230(c)(1); *see also Klayman v. Zuckerberg*, 753 F.3d 1354, 1357 (D.C. Cir. 2014)).

3 Facebook qualifies as an interactive computer service provider. The CDA defines this
 4 element as “any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables
 5 computer access by multiple users to a computer server.” 47 U.S.C. § 230(f)(2). Here, the
 6 complaint itself alleges that Facebook provides an internet-based platform where millions of users
 7 can access third party content, including the content uploaded on Plaintiff’s pages. (*See Complaint ¶*
 8 2.) The first element of the CDA immunity provision is therefor met. *See Sikhs for Justice*, 144 F.
 9 Supp. 3d at 1093; *see also Fraley v. Facebook, Inc.*, 830 F. Supp. 2d 785, 801-02 (N.D. Cal. 2011)
 10 (finding that Facebook acts as an interactive computer service).

11 With regard to the second element of the CDA immunity provision, Plaintiff contends that
 12 Facebook is not entitled to immunity because although the statute provides immunity for a website
 13 operator for the removal of third-party material, here there is no third party as Plaintiff himself
 14 contends that he created the content on his pages. This was precisely the argument rejected by this
 15 Court in *Sikhs for Justice* which distinguished the reference to “another information content
 16 provider” from the instance in which the interactive computer service itself is the creator or
 17 developer of the content. 144 F. Supp. 3d at 1093-94. In other words, “the CDA immunizes an
 18 interactive computer service provider that ‘passively displays content that is created entirely by third
 19 parties,’ but not an interactive computer service provider by creating or developing the content at
 20 issue.” *Id.* at 1094. Put another way, “‘third-party content’ is used to refer to content created
 21 entirely by individuals or entities other than the interactive computer service provider.” *Id.* (citing
 22 *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1162). Here, there is no dispute that Plaintiff was the sole creator of his
 23 own content which he had placed on Facebook’s pages. As a result, those pages created entirely by
 24 Plaintiff, qualifies as “information provided by another information content provider” within the
 25 meaning of Section 230. *See id.*

26 Lastly, Plaintiff’s claims here seek to hold Facebook liable as the “publisher or speaker” of
 27 that third party content. The three causes of action alleged in the complaint arise out of Facebook’s
 28 decision to refuse to publish or to moderate the publication of Plaintiff’s content. To determine

1 whether a plaintiff’s theory of liability treats the defendant as a publisher, “what matters is whether
2 the cause of action inherently requires the court to treat the defendant as the ‘publisher or speaker’
3 of content provided by another.” *Id.* (citing *Barnes*, 570 F.3d at 1101). Consequently, if the duty
4 that the plaintiff alleges was violated by defendant “derives from the defendant’s status or conduct
5 as a ‘published or speaker,’ . . . section 230(c)(1) precludes liability.” *Id.* (citing *Barnes* 570 F.3d at
6 1102). Publication “involves the reviewing, editing, and deciding whether to publish or to withdraw
7 from publication third-party content.” *Id.* Thus, “any activity that can be boiled down to deciding
8 whether to exclude material that third parties seek to post online is perforce immune under section
9 230.” *Id.* (citing *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1170-71).

10 Here, all three of Plaintiff’s claims arise from the allegations that Facebook removed or
11 moderated his pages. (See Complaint ¶¶ 20, 49-73.) Because the CDA bars all claims that seek to
12 hold an interactive computer service liable as a publisher of third party content, the Court finds that
13 the CDA precludes Plaintiff’s claims. In addition, the Court concludes that granting leave to amend
14 would be futile in this instance as Plaintiff’s claims are barred as a matter of law. *See, e.g., Bonin v.*
15 *Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995) (“Futility of amendment can, by itself, justify the denial
16 of a motion for leave to amend.”); *see also Lopez v. Smith*, 293 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (en
17 banc) (holding that dismissal without leave to amend is justified where “pleading could not possibly
18 be cured by the allegation of other facts.”)

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Facebook's motion to dismiss without leave to amend. A separate judgment shall issue and the Clerk shall close the file.

23 || IT IS SO ORDERED.

24 | Dated: June 18, 2019

Jeffrey S. White
JEFFREY S. WHITE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE